This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning documents will not correct images, please do not report the images to the Image Problem Mailbox.



Translated from Japanese by the Ralph McElroy Translation Company 910 West Avenue, Austin, Texas 78701 USA

JAPANESE PATENT OFFICE PATENT JOURNAL (A)

KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. SHO 61[1986]-192309

Int. Cl.⁴: B 01 D 13/01

Sequence No. for Office Use: 8014-4D

Filing No.: Sho 60[1985]-31542

Filing Date: February 21, 1985

Publication Date: August 26, 1986

No. of Inventions: 2 (Total of 3 pages)

Examination Request: Not filed

HOLLOW YARN MOLD MODULE

Inventors: Toshiaki Kikuchi

2-1 Samejima, Fuji-shi

Applicant: Asahi Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

1-2-6 Dojimahamadori,

Kita-ku, Osaka-shi

Agent: Shuntetsu Sasaki, patent attorney

[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claims

- 1. A type of hollow yarn mold module characterized by the following facts: the hollow yarn mold module has multiple hollow yarns which have the upper portion opened and lower portion closed, fixed with an adhesive at the upper and lower ends; gas feeding tubes that go through a lower bonding and fixing portion and have two ends opened are buried as they are dispersed in the bundle of the hollow yarns.
- 2. A type of hollow yarn mold module characterized by the following facts: the hollow yarn mold module has multiple hollow yarns, which have the upper portion opened and lower portion closed, fixed with an adhesive at the upper and lower ends; gas feeding tubes that go through a lower bonding and fixing portion and have two ends opened are buried as they are dispersed in the bundle of the hollow yarns; also, isolating tubes, which have at least one end

closed in the upper bonding and fixing portion, are buried as they are dispersed in the bundle of the hollow yarns.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

The present invention pertains to a type of hollow yarn mold module that can be used in filtering feedwater containing contaminants using an external pressing method and can easily remove colloids and other contaminants attached on the outer surfaces of the hollow yarns.

Prior art and problems to be solved by the invention

When feedwater containing metal colloids and other colloid-like substances is filtered using an external pressing method by means of a hollow yarn mold module, colloids and other contaminants are attached on the outer surfaces of the hollow yarns. Consequently, the filtering rate decreases gradually, and the lifetime of the hollow yarns also becomes shorter. This is undesired. Although backwashing or the like has been proposed to remove colloids, etc., attached on the outer surfaces of the hollow yarns, the effects are insufficient.

In order to solve this problem, the present inventors have proposed the following scheme: in the bonding and fixing portion that bonds and fixes the hollow yarn bundle in the lower portion of the hollow yarn mold module, slits are formed through the bonding and fixing portion. When the filtering water flow rate decreases, a gas or a fluid containing the gas is fed through the slits into the bonding and fixing portion to remove the colloid substances attached on the hollow yarns. However, in this scheme, although it is easy to remove colloids, etc., when the slits are formed, the hollow yarns are prone to damage. Also, when the number of slits is small, only the colloid substances attached on the hollow yarns near the slits can be removed. On the other hand, when the number of slits is large, the operation becomes complicated. This is also undesirable.

Purpose of the invention

The purpose of this invention is to solve the aforementioned problems of the conventional methods by providing a type of hollow yarn mold module characterized by the fact that it can effectively remove colloids and other contaminants attached on the hollow yarns in a simple way.

Constitution of the invention

This invention provides a type of hollow yarn mold module characterized by the following facts: the hollow yarn mold module has multiple hollow yarns, which have an upper portion opened and lower portion closed, fixed with an adhesive at the upper and lower ends; gas

feeding tubes that go through a lower bonding and fixing portion and have two ends opened are buried as they are dispersed in the bundle of the hollow yarns.

Embodiment

In the following, the hollow yarn mold module of this invention will be explained with reference to figures.

Figures 1-3 illustrate an example of the hollow yarn mold module of this invention. A hollow yarn bundle has its upper/lower ends fixed with an adhesive in housing (1). Each hollow yarn (2) has its upper end opened and lower end closed. The upper end is fixed at upper bonding and fixing portion (3), and the lower end is fixed at lower bonding and fixing portion (3). In lower bonding and fixing portion (3), multiple gas feeding tubes (5), which go through the fixing portion, are longer than the thickness of the bonding and fixing portion and have the openings [illegible] closed, are buried and dispersed in the hollow yarn bundle (Figure 2). On the other hand, in upper bonding and fixing portion (3), isolating tubes (4) prepared from hollow yarns having both ends or one end closed are buried and dispersed in the hollow yarn bundle (Figure 3).

The feedwater fed through feedwater inlet (8) into the module enters the outer side of hollow yarns (2) in the housing. Colloids and other contaminants contained in the feedwater remain on the outer side of hollow yarns (2), while the filtered clean water which passed through the wall of the hollow yarns is exhausted through the upper bonding and fixing portion and is exhausted from filtered water outlet (7).

As colloids, etc., are gradually attached on the outer wall of the hollow yarns, the filtering efficiency decreases. In this case, feeding of the feedwater is stopped, and gas or a fluid containing gas is fed in through gas feeding tubes (5). By means of the fed-in gas, colloids and other contaminants are separated from the hollow yarn wall so that the activity of the hollow yarns is recovered. After the fed-in gas removes the contaminants, it is collected to the lower portion of the upper bonding and fixing portion. In addition, as isolating tubes (4) are buried dispersed in upper bonding and fixing portion (3), the various hollow yarns are separated from each other with a sufficient spacing. Consequently, the fed-in gas can rise and flow uniformly in the hollow yarn bundle. As a result, the removal performance is further improved. Because isolating tubes (4) have both ends or one end closed, no gas can enter the filtered water, and the contaminants removed from the wall of the hollow yarns are removed from colloid-removing outlet (9), while the gas is exhausted and removed from gas vent (8). After recovery of the activity of the hollow yarns, filtering is restarted.

As far as the size of the gas feeding tubes is concerned, the inner diameter is preferably in the range of 0.1-10 mm. If the inner diameter is smaller than 0.1 mm, the quantity of the gas or

the fluid containing the gas fed through the gas feeding tubes becomes insufficient. Consequently, colloids, etc., attached on the outer surface of the hollow yarns cannot be sufficiently removed. On the other hand, if the inner diameter is larger than 10 mm, the fed-in gas is not well dispersed, or the number of the hollow yarns becomes too small, leading to a decrease in the filtering efficiency. This is undesirable.

The length of the gas feeding tubes can be adjusted at will to ensure good feeding-in of the gas. The number of the gas feeding tubes depends on the diameter of the gas feeding tubes and the diameter of the module in use. Although a larger number of gas feeding tubes can effectively remove colloids, etc., the surface area of the hollow yarns nevertheless becomes smaller. Consequently, it should be selected appropriately.

Effect of the invention

The hollow yarn mold module of this invention can remove contaminants easily and at a high filtering efficiency.

Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view illustrating the hollow yarn mold module of this invention.

Figure 2 is a cross-sectional view taken across A-A' in Figure 1. It illustrates the relationship between the gas feeding tubes and the hollow yarns in a schematic enlarged view.

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view taken across B-B' in Figure 1. It illustrates the relationship between the hollow yarns and the isolating tubes in a schematic enlarged view.

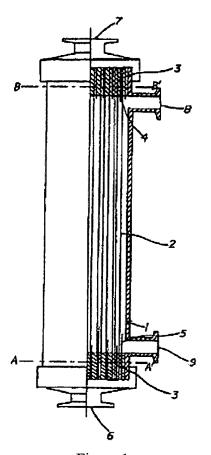


Figure 1

Figure 2

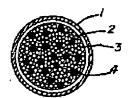


Figure 3

⑩ 日本国特許庁(JP)

⑪特許出願公開

⑩ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

昭61-192309

@Int_Cl_4

識別記号

庁内整理番号 8014-4D

❸公開 昭和61年(1986)8月26日

B 01 D 13/01

審査請求 未請求 発明の数 2 (全3頁)

69発明の名称

中空糸型モジュール

20特 願 昭60-31542

願 昭60(1985) 2月21日 突出

@ 明 者

地

敏 明

富士市鮫島2番地の1 旭化成工業株式会社内

大阪市北区堂島浜1丁目2番6号

勿出 願 人 旭化成工業株式会社

の代 理 弁理士 佐々木 俊哲

1. 発明の名称

中空糸型モジュール

2. 特許請求の範囲

①上部は開口し、下部は閉止した、多数の中空糸 の上下両端を接着剤によって固定した中空糸型モ ジュールにおいて、下部接着固定部を貫通して、 阿城開口の送気管を、中窓糸東内に分散して、堰 敗したことを特徴とする中空糸型モジュール。 ②上端は関ロし、下端は閉止した多数の中空糸の 上下同端を接着剤によって固定した中空糸型モ ジュールにおいて、下部接着固定部を貫通して、 四端 開口の送気管を、中宮糸東内に分散して埋設 すると共に、上部接着固定部には少なくとも一嶋 を閉止した隔離管を中空糸束内に分散して埋殺し、 たことを特徴とする中空糸型モジュール。

3 発明の詳細な説明

(庶業上の利用分野)

本発明は、中党糸型モジュールを使用して、汚 染物を含む原水等の口道を外圧法で行うとき、中 穷糸の外面に付着するコロイド等の汚染物を容易 に取り除くことができるようになした中空糸型モ ジュールに関する。

(従来技術とその問題点)

金属コロイド等のコロイド状物質を含む原水或 はその他の特殊物を含む原水等を中空系型モ "ジュールを用いて外圧法で口過する場合、中型糸 の外面にはコロイド物質等の汚染物が付着するの で、口道水量は次第に低下し、また、中央糸の副 用年数も短がくなる欠点がある。そごで、中空糸 の外面に付着したコロイド等を取り除くために逆 . 洗券が行なわれているが十分な効果は得られてい ないご

本発明者はこの問題の解決のために、別途、中 空糸型モジュール下部における中空糸束を接着固 定した検差限定部に、鉄権着固定部を貫通するス リットを設け、口道水量が低下したとき、缺ス

リットより気体又は気体を含む液体を導入することによって、中央糸に付着したコロイド物質等を取り除くことを提案した。この提案によれば、コロイド等の除去に効果はあるが一方スリット製作時に中空糸を傷つけ易く、また、スリットの数が少ないと、コロイド物質が除去されるのは、スリット近傍の中空糸に設定され、スリットの数を多くすると作業が大変である等の問題点がある。

(発明の目的)

本発明は、前記した問題点を解決するために、中空糸の外部に付着したコロイド等の汚染物を簡単にしかも効率的に除去できる中空糸型モジュールを提供するものである。

(発明の構成)

本発明は、上部は開口し、下部は開止した多数の中空糸の上下网絡を接着剤によって固定した中空糸型モジュールにおいて、下部接着固定部を貫通して、网盤開口の送気管を中空糸束内に分散し

3

た原木は、ハウジング内の各中空糸(2) の外側に入り、原木中に含まれるコロイド等の汚染物は中空糸(2) の外側に残り、中空糸礁を通って口過された精神木は、上部接着固定部を経て口過水出口(7) から俳出される。

て埋設し、場合によっては、更に上部接着固定部 に少なくとも一端を閉止した隔離管を中空糸束内 に分散して埋設したことを特徴とする。

(実施態様)

次に、本発明の中空糸型モジュールを図面に よって説明する。

第1~第3 図は、本発明の中空糸型モジュールの一例を示す。中空糸束はハウジング(!) 内に上下四端を接着剤で固定して収容されている。各中空糸(2) は上端が開口し、下端は閉止してわり、上端は上部接着固定部(3) で、また下端は下部接置定部(3) には、験固定部を貫通して鉄接着固定部の厚みより長い、四端が開口した多数の送気管(5) が中空糸束内に分散して埋設されている(第3 図)。一方、上部接着固定部(3) には、中空糸束内に分散して埋設してある(第3 図)。

原木入口(8) よりモジュール内に加圧導入され

4

の活性が同復した後、口過を再開する。

送気管の径としては、内径0.1~10mm程度が好ましい。 0.1mm 未満では送気管を通って導入される気体又は気体を含む液体の量が不足するため、中窓糸外面に付着したコロイド等の除去が不十分となり、また10mmを終えると、導入された気体が十分分散されないとか、中空糸の本数が少なくなり、口過効率が低下する等の問題が生ずる。

送気管は気体が行道に送入されるようにその 長さを任意に調節できる。送気管の本数は、送気管の本数は、送気管の本数は、送気管の直径や使用するモジュールの直径によって 異なり、本数が多い程コロイド等の除去には効果があるが、中空糸膜面積が減少するので、これらの点を配慮して適当に決定する必要がある。

(発明の効果.)

本発明の中空糸型モジュールは、汚染物の除去が容易で、口過効率を高く保持できる。

4.図節の簡単な説明

第1 図は、本発明の中空糸型モジュールの一部 を縦断して示した概念的説明図。

第2 図は、第1 図の A ~ A 線による断面図で、送気管と中空糸の関係を概念的に拡大して示したもの、第3 図は、第1 図の B - B 線による断面図で、中空糸と隔離管の関係を概念的に拡大して示したものである。

1 ハウジング

5 送気管

2 中安米

8 原木入口

3 接着固定部

7 口過水出口

(医 **

8 気体抜き出し口

9 コロイド液抜き出し口

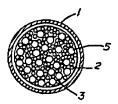
代理人 弁理士 佐々木 俊哲

A 3

十1四

7

才2図



≯3図

